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anything but reference purposes. Mr. Hughes, on the contrary, by eliminating all that does not strictly pertain to procedure, and by treating what remains in logical sequence and with some attention to literary style, has given us a very readable volume. It contains moreover much that Mr. Foster's book takes for granted, matters of ordinary routine that everybody is expected to know, but which the beginner frequently does not know,—for example, his treatment of how the federal courts are constituted, and what is the elementary procedure for getting a case before them. Since Judge Curtice's collection of lectures on the federal judiciary, there has been no clearer exposition of this particular subject.

Mr. Hughes's method of presentation is original and peculiarly fortunate. The practitioner who has made choice of a court in which to bring his action, has no curiosity about the practice of more than that one court. Mr. Hughes, after first helping him to make this choice, more effectually gratifies this restricted curiosity by treating each court of original jurisdiction separately. Repetition is avoided by grouping rules of general application, statutory and otherwise, in two short chapters. The same treatment of each court as a unit is adopted in tracing the case systematically to conclusion in the courts of last resort. It is strange that no previous writer has followed so logical a plan as this.

E. E. F.

A TREATISE ON THE INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION OF CORPORATIONS
Created under the "Business Corporation Acts" of the Several States
and Territories of the United States. By Thomas Gold Frost. Boston :
Little, Brown, and Company. 1905. pp. xlv, 622. 8vo.

The first part of Mr. Frost's book is devoted to a comparative study of incorporation law in the various states and territories of the United States. The comparison is made by taking each step of incorporation in order, and in this way the process of incorporation is also minutely described. The established principles of law are briefly stated, and the citations are to the leading cases only. Longer discussions are given to the more unsettled questions, such as the doctrine of *ultra vires*, the views as to collateral attack of corporate purposes and powers, and the different rules concerning payment for subscribed stock. The second part of the volume contains a synopsis-digest of the general incorporation acts, forms for drawing charters and for various clauses in the charter, and tables of comparison. The book as a whole presents in a practical manner many things which it is important to know, and it seems certain that it cannot fail to be of great service to the practitioner.